

scribe, a good Two-
USE, partly finished,
a good garden. Also
well built, and situ-
s, so called, where
or timber, and a suf-
ly the whole season.
od privilege for the
kind of machinery
wer.—Also a number
on each side of the
ated, and inferior to
pleasantness of situ-
d at a cheap rate, &
be such that almost
it, who has any de-
kind.
ation please inquiri
on the premises,
LEY BODWELL,
167

enate and House of
the State of Maine.

leave respectfully to
with others, were in-
nary by the name of
Moose Brook Canal,"

of February, in the
thousand eight hun-
purpose of transport-
mmodities from the
k in the County of

let of said Pond into
id Act of incorpora-
fill log was allowed
of said Proprietors,

ngs through the slip
—that within five
ngalls has sold out
Joshua B. and James

to suffer the logs
o pass through the
bitant and unreason-
therefor, and there-
others aforesaid of any
be derived from the
decreasing the val-
said pond. Your

that the course of
extended above the
Osgoods, under such
and right may ap-
ound will ever pay
RY, and 5 others.

1827.

MAINE.

ARY, 13th, 1827.

id, Ordered, that the
ested copy of their
thereon, to be pub-
rner, a newspaper
weeks successively,
thirty days, at least,
y of the first Session
all persons inter-
and shew cause, (if
prayer of said peti-
d.

or concurrence,
NAP, President.

ices, Feb. 14, 1827.

GGLES, Speaker.

going petition and
Attest,

Sec'y of the Senate.

sale at the Oxford
cent. discount.

TE SY. TEM OF

of the accurat.

earned in all ages

RTS.

ce of Dreams.

of Mules.

of the Heavenly

ce of the Facs.

of the Carls.

of the Hands.

ing Guide to the

ENTS.

lish, and arrang-

AN AEPF.

AGENT,

for sale a new

making the assort-

very complete,

ices for cash.

OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1827.

[NO. 175.]

Miscellany.

THE PRIEST AND THE BRIGAND.

At a small barber's shop in the *Strada dei Fiori* at Velletri, lived as light-hearted and honest a young fellow as any in the world. He was not rich, nor never likely to be so; for although shaving and trimming beards and mustachios was an occupation which ensured him plenty of practice, the gains were small, and he labored under the disadvantage, in this respect, which is common to all ingenious persons, whose means of subsistence depend upon the exertions of their own hands. But there is no word which has a more peculiarly relative meaning than "rich." If the man who has enough for his wants and a trifle of superfluous, may be called rich, then Masetto was not poor. There was only one thing he wanted—a wife—and that he was not like to be long without; for Lissa, the daughter of a vine dresser, who lived half a league out of the town, had promised to marry him at the festival of Santa Veronica, which was now within three weeks. Masetto had set his house in order, and made all becoming preparations for receiving his bride; and waited with the impatience natural to a man who is going to be married for the happy day.

Lissa was about sixteen, the marriageable age for girls in this part of Italy. She was a good-tempered, innocent country girl. Elsewhere she would have been considered a progeny of beauty; and, even in a place where the beauty of the peasantry is its most striking feature, she was considered above the ordinary run of pretty *contadine*. She loved the barber, and was looking forward to the fete of Santa Veronica with no less impatience than her Masetto.

It was a holiday; and thanks to the comfortable religion of Rome, there are many of them in the year;—Masetto had dressed himself in his best clothes, and was just setting off to pay a visit to Lissa, when he was stopped by the Father Brignoli, a canon of the church of San Giovanni, who came in all haste to be shaved. The canon was unlucky, in the habit of putting off every thing he had to do until it was too late to do it; and he had now been loitering in his garden so long that he was obliged to take the barber's shop in his way, in order to reach the church in time for the offices. He was a stout, tall man, of between fifty and sixty, who, having passed the earlier part of his life in the army, had sought a refuge in the bosom of the church from the cares of a world which he thought had treated him ungratefully. Perhaps he was right; but the story is too long to tell in this place. It will be enough for the intelligent reader to know that there was a woman at the bottom of it; and that the Cavalier Brignoli became the Canon Brignoli, because he was jilted—an example which, if universally followed, would fill the world with religious men. Masetto liked him, because he condescended to talk to him, and to let him talk in return. He was, besides, of great use to the barber, because he would tell him the tales of his exploits, and the wonders he had seen, which Masetto translated to his gaping customers, with such additions and explanations as he thought suited to their several tastes and understandings, and by this means made himself the favorite barber of the town.—Perhaps the innamorato would not have stayed to shave any one else, but he could not refuse to wait upon the canon; so, taking off his best coat, and adjusting his apron, he began to operate on the canon's round chin.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," Masetto had just finished one half of the superfluous of the lower part of the priest's broad face, when the mother of Lissa rushed into the shop, crying and sobbing, invoking all the saints whose names she could recollect, to save her child. The razor dropped from Masetto's hand, and he left the canon holding the basin under his chin, half shaved and half lathered, and withal so infolded in the shaving-cloth that he could not readily rise from his seat. Masetto besought his intended mother-in-law to tell him what dreadful calamity had befallen his mistress, and had thrown her into the ecstasy of grief and passion in which he saw her. At first it was impossible to make her give any intelligible relation of the affair; but at length Masetto learned that Lissa had gone, before day-break that morning, with some other girls of the neighborhood, to draw water from a spring, half a mile from the road, which was reputed to have great efficacy in preserving maidens' complexions. It was a sort of frolic which they had undertaken, without the knowledge of their

friends, and had intended to be back before the sun was up. They had reached the spring, had filled their pitchers, and were about to return, when a man of gigantic stature and most forbidding aspect, appeared among them. The girls shrieked with terror at the sight of him, and some of them made off; when, upon a whistle which the stranger blew, eight or ten fellows, as ill looking and armed with carbines and sabres, appeared from behind the rocks. The frightened girls knew at once that these were the Brigand Garbone and his comrades whose atrocious deeds filled the neighborhood with terror. Garbone, without speaking, seized Lissa, who clung to some of her companions; but her feeble resistance was of course in vain. The chief took her in his arms, and motioning to some of his followers to assist him, bore her off. She shrieked, and implored the help of the other girls, who offered to follow her, but the remainder of the brigands presented their pieces at them, and threatened to shoot them on the spot.

The poor girls fell on their knees, and with tears and supplications implored the monsters not to take away the wretched Lissa, but they might as well have implored the rocks. Garbone and the others, who carried away the devoted maiden, bore her swiftly towards the forest, and were soon lost sight of; while the others staying till their comrades had got clearly off, slowly followed them, still looking back, and threatening the horror-stricken girls who remained at the fountain.

This was the substance of the account which they had given when they came home; and, although their terror had exaggerated the horror of the appearance, and perhaps the numbers of the brigands, there could remain no doubt that they consisted of Garbone and his troop. The mother of Lissa now recollected that a tall singular looking man had been seen at various times, and always in different garbs, hovering about their house, and was apparently struck with admiration of Lissa, a circumstance which had flattered her mother, but had never alarmed her.

Poor Masetto was beside himself at this intelligence; he tore his hair, wept, threw himself upon the ground, and played all the extravagant tricks which violent passion urges a man to. The canon in the mean time having extricated himself, wiped his face, and made himself decent, with the calm gravity of a man who has lived long enough in the world to see the nullity of every thing like violent emotion. Not that he was indifferent to Masetto's grief, and the cause of it. He had seen and admired the beautiful and innocent Lissa; and while he was rubbing his face, he resolved to save her, or at least to make an attempt. He had, besides, as great a hatred as a churchman could have against this Garbone; and he felt some of his old military feeling rise accompanied with an inclination to try if his army yet possessed its strength and skill.—These were of course improper notions for a priest, but they came unbidden across him. He consoled Masetto as well as he could; then, when he had made him listen, he represented that he had better be attempting something for his mistress's deliverance than weep over her loss. The poor barber thought this would be sheer madness; "for how," he said, "could he hope that his Lissa was not already murdered, or worse?"

"You show neither so much fortitude nor reason as I expected from you, my son," said the canon; "and you know nothing of the character of this Garbone. Murder is not his object; and I have a strong belief that he will not attempt any outrage against Lissa. But we waste time; tell me only this—dare you risk your life to save your mistress?"

"Ay, willingly," replied Masetto, in whose heart the priest's words had revived something like hope, though he was afraid to trust it; "for what is existence to me without Lissa?"

"Why, then, let this be the last tear you shed; but give me a pen and ink, and, while I write, do you run and fetch Felippo, the lay-brother who attends my mule; and, as for the offices, unless the Padre Geronimo has performed them, they must go undone, for the hour is now past. Masetto obeyed the canon. The letter was written, and despatched by Felippo to the Cavalier Novi, who commanded a detachment of the Pope's troops, a few leagues distant. First, however, Felippo was ordered to prepare his master's mule and his own, and to lend the better of his own two frocks to Masetto, who, having put it on, followed the canon to his own house. A short preparation sufficed to make them ready for the journey which the canon meditated: and giving it out that he

was going to the monastery of Santa Maria della Salute upon business with the abbot, he mounted, his mule, and, followed by Masetto, in the dress of the lay brother, rode gently towards the mountains. As they journeyed on, the father explained to Masetto his plan, which was to throw themselves in the way of the brigands, and thus discover in the first place where Lissa was kept. They would think the Padre a rich prize; and he knew them too well to apprehend any violence from them, because they would expect to get a large sum, from him in the way of a ransom, and would willingly release his follower, that he might fetch them the money. This being done, the rest of the enterprise must depend greatly on Masetto's intelligence and skill in bringing up the troops of the Cavalier Novi, whom the Padre's letter had apprised of his design, to visit the robber's retreat.

It was noon, and the travellers dismounted under a spreading tree to repose themselves and their mules. The canon, who never travelled without a good portion of creature comforts, which he had a strong liking for, directed Masetto to display a cold capon, and to put a flask of very drinkable wine into a cold mountain brook which ruid bubbling by the forest path. The meal was not ended, when it fell out according to the good father's expectation, that some of Garbone's gang discovered them. The first intimation they received of the presence of their visitors, was the muzzle of a gun being poked through the boughs of a thicket on the rock opposite them, and a hoarse voice crying out with a thousand imprecations for their money. Masetto thought it was all over with them, but the priest called out without the least emotion, "We are poor travellers, a priest and his servant; what we live is at your service, but spare our lives for the sake of the blessed Mother of Heaven, and all the Saints."

The muzzle of the gun was withdrawn; and the gentleman to whom it belonged, accompanied by four others of his fraternity, made their appearance. They were fine looking, able-bodied rascals; but their long hair and mustachios, and the expression of their countenances, gave them a disagreeable and fierce look. They were dressed in a coarse but fantastic manner, every man having his garb some attempt at finery, which ill accorded with the dirtiness and poverty of the rest of his clothing.—They wore long daggers, and pistols stuck in their belts; some of them had, besides, swords, all were armed with carbines and not a man, but a rosary or a relic, or some other outward and visible token of his religion stuck about him. They surrounded the canon, and his man, and having searched for their weapons, and found none but the knives with which they were eating, they bound their arms behind them, and bade them prepare to go before their chief, who they said was within a short distance. While this ceremony was being performed by some of the rascals, the others finished the flask and the capon which the canon and Masetto had been employed upon when they were interrupted.

The canon offered nothing like resistance; but gave the thieves now and then a ghostly exhortation, or a slight recommendation to pursue the paths of virtue and piety, and not to bind his arms too tightly; managing to apply his text so as to make a favorable impression on the banditti, whose superstition he was perfectly well acquainted with.

All being ready, the prisoners were marched off, followed by three of the brigands, the other staying behind to pursue their lawful vocation of robbing passengers. After half an hour's walk through circuitous paths, they arrived at a rock which they began to ascend. From the top of this rock the robber's retreat was discernable. A small dell, shut in by high rocks, and which, from its position, was inaccessible to all but those who knew the country, had been pitched upon by Garbone for his head quarters. A range of low buildings at the further end appeared to be dwellings of the troop, and a great portion of the green was planted with olive trees and vines. A shrill whistle from one of the robbers was answered by some one from the dell, and the party began to descend with the caution which the steep path rendered necessary. The captives were conducted to the building, and entered a long room which appeared to be a sort of common hall. At the fire-place, some men of a similar appearance to those by whom the travellers had been taken, were employed in cooking; others were playing with cards and dice in different parts of the chamber; and at the upper end, with a moody look, and apart from

the rest, sat one, who, from his stature and appearance, the canon had no doubt was the chief—the redoubted Garbone. To him they were soon led; when the canon in answer to his inquiries told him that he and his followers were upon a journey to the abbot of the monastery of Santa Maria della Salute to receive some money due to his own church, when he had been stopped by the good gentleman who had now done him the honor of introducing him. Garbone, although he looked extremely ill-tempered, happened to be in one of his most gracious moods. He welcomed the canon with great politeness for a robber, and said he was glad to see him for several especial reasons; the first because his troop was mainly in want of a priest, for, although they were thieves, yet they had consciences, and it was so long since they confessed (having killed their last confessor in a brawl) that half of them were ready to desert, that they might unburden their bosoms, and obtain absolution; secondly, because himself was going to be married (Masetto was ready to fly at the brigand's throat, but the canon trod upon his toe, and restrained him;) and thirdly, because he should have a good round ransom for his captive.

The canon had seen a good deal of the world and was more than a match for a more cunning man than Garbone, even in his own way. He took his bantling quietly, offered his ghostly services with a good grace, and said he was ready to send for a ransom if his servant might be permitted to fetch it; and, in short, so won upon the robber, that after a quarter of an hour's talk he had learnt from him the fact of his having carried off Lissa, who was then unharmed in one of the inner chambers, and that he meant to be married to her on the morrow in the forest chapel.

"A pious intention, for marriage is a holy ordinance," said the priest, "and right gladly shall I perform the ceremony; but I beseech ye, good captain, to let me depart as soon as it is done, for I have much to do; and as it is only reasonable that you should be paid for my night's entertainment, name the ransom and let Nicado, my attendant here, away and fetch it for thee. By sparing not his beast," he said, looking significantly at Masetto, "he may reach the monastery by midnight; and the abbot, as he loves me, will send what I require; and tomorrow, by the time the lark has chanted his matin song, my good follower may be back with the means of rescuing his master from this place."

Masetto understood what this meant, and expressed his readiness to travel all night on such an errand. Garbone trusted for a few minutes, and then said; "All that you say, father, seems fair enough; but I have so often been taken in by men of your profession, that I trust none of them willingly. However for this once I will run some risk. Thy man shall go; but look, valet, as thou valuest thy master's head, look that thou bring back the coin by day break to the forest chapel."

Garbone then fixed as a ransom for the canon four thousand scudi; and ordering Masetto's beast to be made ready, directed one of his gang to mount the canon's horse, and accompany the messenger to the last outpost, and there await his return. Masetto bade the canon farewell, who pressed his hand significantly as they passed.

The barber and the brigand rode onwards, and in the course of his progress found his companion was a great simpleton. He left him at a stone cross in the road to await his return.

The canon had requested his friend, the cavalier, to have his troop at a little village called the *Three Bridges*; and hither it was that Masetto hastened, instead of to the monastery. He found the cavalier, whom a desire to serve his old friend, and a wish to come to blows with Garbone, had brought immediately on the receipt of the letter. He had five and thirty horsemen with him, whom on learning from Masetto, how things stood he dismounted; and having waited until the night had fallen, they set on foot, conducted by the barber and his mule. Having arrived within a short distance of the place at which he had left the brigand, Masetto went on alone and found that the rogue, tired of waiting for him, had gone to sleep. Having removed his carbine and poinard, Masetto passed his own belt so firmly about the fellow's legs, he could not move; and then, giving the signal, the cavalier's troop came up. With threats of instant death they compelled the terrified robber, who was now awake, to show them the road to the forest chapel.

The chapel had been part of a religious establishment, which being deserted by the fraternity to whom it belonged,

ed, had fallen into decay, and all but the chapel was in ruins. In one of the lower vaults they deposited the captive robber, securely bound; and left a soldier with directions to stab him to the heart, if he attempted to escape or to cry out. The cavalier then looked about for a convenient spot in which to post his men. At the end of the chapel, and about two yards behind the altar, was a gothic screen, formed of clusters of small pillars, with openings at every yard. Behind these, the soldiers might stand, not only effectually concealed, but well disposed for an attack upon any persons, who might be entering the chapel. By the time all these arrangements were made, the day began to appear. The cavalier, who knew his old friend the canon, and who was aware of his intelligence, fixed a piece of the red feather from his military hat between the broken stones of the arch by which he must enter the chapel, and through this he was sure the canon would know they had arrived. He then bade Masetto stand behind him, and fearing that the poor fellow's impatience might lead him into some imprudence, insisted with threats as well as persuasion, that he should not stir a finger until the canon gave some indication that the time for attack had arrived. Masetto promised to obey; for, however difficult it might be, he saw the wisdom of the cavalier's injunctions.

The minutes passed heavily, until at length the feet of the horses and mules were heard through the forest, and the voices of the brigands at intervals, shouting to each other, as they hurried along to visit their captain's nuptials.—The sounds become more distinct, and at length it was clear that the company had arrived. The cavalier had provided for himself a loop hole, by which he could see the canon enter, and to his great delight, he saw him pluck the feather carelessly from the wall and toss it to the wind, at the same time that his eye shot an inquiring glance round the chapel. In many an hour of peril, and on many a dangerous enterprise, the cavalier had seen that eye flash with a similar expression from under a steel morion; and it had lost none of its old accustomed fire.

The gaunt Garbone, dressed with awkward splendor, came first; the weeping Lissa, leaning upon the Padre, followed; and, notwithstanding the exhortations and promises of the good canon that all would be well, could not overcome her fears. The canon had by no means explained to her the errand on which Masetto was gone; for he had made it a rule for several years past never to trust a woman, good or bad, with a secret. Behind came the whole of Garbone's gang, in number about forty, with their carbines over their shoulders, and ranged in as fair order as they could accomplish. As the canon came on towards the altar he was reconnoitering the place, and had already determined that his old comrade would post himself and his forces behind the screen. When, however, he mounted the three steps of the altar, which raised him a full yard above every one else in the chapel, his doubts were removed; for he saw the soldiers. One look was exchanged between him and the cavalier. He proceeded with the ceremony, as his hearers thought; but he was too faithful a member of the church to profane its ordinances; and instead of reading the service of marriage, he addressed an exhortation to Garbone on the subject of his enormities, which might have touched his heart if it had not been in Latin—a language with which he happened to have no acquaintance.

When he had ended this mock service, and as he held his hand extended over Garbone and Lissa, the whole gang shouted *Viva!* and discharged their carbines to testify their rejoicing. The vaulted arches of the roof rang with the report, and the smoke which filled the building enabled the canon to draw Lissa from the altar to a place of security behind the screen. Before the vapory cloud had rolled away, a sharp and well directed fire from Novi's troops had brought down one half of the bandits, and the others were seized and bound before they had recovered from their surprise at the suddenness of the attack. At the first shot Garbone had drawn his pistol, and levelled it at the canon, whom he must have killed, but that Masetto, who had his eye particularly upon the ruffian, threw up his arm, and at the same moment plunged his stiletto into the chieftain's throat. It is not necessary to describe his joy at eluding his Lissa, in his arms, or the pleasure which the canon had in meeting his old friend and comrade, the cavalier. A very short time sufficed to tie the robbers who remained alive on the mules and

orses; and the whole party proceeded to the city, where the canon married. The whole party proceeded to the city of Santa Veronica.

The robes were soon afterwards executed; and Garbone's head had the honor of decorating a post in the cross-roads.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The editor of the Delaware Weekly Advertiser, has received from his correspondent at Buenos Ayres, files of the "American" and "Argentine News" of the 3d and 4th August, from which are extracted the following items of intelligence.

By a decree of the Congress, the President of the Republic is authorized to negotiate a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, for the use of the government.

Gen. Alvarez arrived at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 30th July. He left the army on the 14th, and met on his way thither, Gen. Lavelleja, appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres was installed on the 3d August. The Clergy had made a voluntary contribution to assist in carrying on the war with Brazil.

There appears to be but little doubt entertained of the re-union of the dissident provinces, in the common cause and interests of the nation, and that a more effectual war will be waged against Brazil, than that heretofore made.

Admiral Brown was in command of the national squadron, at the date of the above papers, and nothing was said of his intention to resign, as lately reported.

Dr. Francisco Bustos, nephew of the Governor of Cordova, who it was understood was bearer of an important mission connected with the re-establishment of friendly relations with the province of Buenos Ayres, and the renewal of the associations of the provinces, had arrived at the seat of government. The authorities of Cordova declare that they are desirous of effecting a general reconciliation, but they require as a condition *sine qua non* that things be restored to their former state; that is, that the province of Buenos Ayres re-enter into the enjoyment of its rights. When the Legislature is installed and the Provincial Executive is elected, then, they say, the province of Cordova will concur in the measure that the rest may adopt, for their social organization, and carrying on the war against the Emperor of Brazil.

Circulars have been addressed by the Executive, to the governors of the provinces, desiring to know what force each can contribute to increase the army of operation, stationed on the oriental frontier.

COLOMBIA.—The following extract of a letter from Puerto Cavello, dated the 15th ult. is from the New-York Enquirer.

"An extra Courier has just arrived from Bogota, via Valencia, the accounts received by which will no doubt form a new era in the happiness and prosperity of Colombia. Bolivar entered the capital alone in August, amid the shouts of the multitude welcoming his arrival. He and Gen. Santander met, and after an hour's tête-à-tête, embraced in mutual friendship. Bolivar proclaimed a strict observance of the Laws of the Republic, as ordered under the sanction of the Constitution, an abolished forever his Bolivian Code. This at once places the generous views of the Liberator beyond the reach of calumny. He proves again to the world his love of liberty. I look on Colombia to-day as a new-born nation. God grant her prosperity under her Republican Laws. The Spanish General Cisneros (the A. Ellis) and Floardo of this country is no more. He was defeated ten days ago in the vicinity of this city, in the mountains. His band of desperadoes, say 800, are all taken; he was a deadly enemy to Colombia."

FROM EUROPE.

By our London packet, Capt. Mackay, we have British files to Sept. 15—and single papers to the 23d, obtained at sea.

The report, that Turkey had rejected the ultimatum of Britain, France and Russia, as to the affairs of Greece, continues; but no other step on either side has been taken. The great Egyptian fleet has sailed against the unfortunate Greeks.

The Oriental Spectator of Smyrna announces, after letters dated Alexandria, July 2, that the Viceroy of Egypt devotes much attention to his navy. He has established a marine school, a school of surgery and medicine, an hospital, and a depot. He has also the intention to create an artillery establishment and a school of engineering. In the marine school there are already 100 pupils.

Extract of a private letter of the 11th Aug. from Constantinople:—The Russian Ambassador has sent a circular to all the commanders of Russian vessels, forbidding them to take on board provisions or ammunition for either of the belligerent parties, upon pain of confiscation.

Spain remained in her usual distracted state.

Surprising how long a country can be down without reaching the bottom.

The affairs of Portugal continue in an unsettled, and threatened condition. The Prince Regent of Portugal has ordered the British General Stubbs to be tried by a Court Martial for interfering with her dismissal of Saldanha, a Secretary of War, and making representations to her for his restoration. She says the military are bound to a blind and prompt obedience.

A New South Wales Paper complains of the importation of American Flour, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Flax, Shirtings, Calicoes and Hats.

The King of Great Britain has issued a new order to encourage Officers of the Army on half-pay, &c. to settle at New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

The Commissioners have reported to the Br. House of Commons in favor of turning to the use of the pauper multitude waste lands which are to be found in the heart of Ireland—the Times says, to the amount of 3,000,000 acres—and thus suspend the emigration.

Buenos Ayres, Colombian and Mexican vessels are admitted in England on the same terms as British vessels.

Madam Pasta has \$12,000 for singing 23 nights at the Opera, London. The annual expenses of the British Opera House are \$209,000. Hard times!

N. E. Palladium.

SUMMARY.

MORGAN'S BODY.—The body of a man, supposed to be that of William Morgan, has been discovered on the shore of Lake Ontario. We copy the following from the Rochester Daily Advertiser of the 18th ult.

The body was discovered near the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek on the shore of Lake Ontario, on the 7th ult. by two or three persons who were hunting, and who gave information to the coroner before moving the body. The inquest then held ended in a verdict of suffocation by drowning, without any discovery of the name or character of the deceased; there being no papers save a few religious tracts, &c. in the pockets. The publication of the height and appearance, and other particulars concerning the corpse, soon raised suspicions which resulted in the taking up and holding of a new inquest over it. At this, Mrs. Morgan, and many others formerly acquainted with her husband attended; and were examined separately, and before seeing the body, as to any particular marks by which its identity might be established. The evidence so elicited was sustained by reference to the body; and two teeth drawn by a surgeon of this village from M's head, and produced by Mrs. Morgan, were applied to and corresponded exactly with the vacancies and the other teeth in the mouth of the deceased. The head partly bald, and hair somewhat grey.—The height, apparent age, and a mark on one of the feet corresponding with a scar left by a surgical operation on a similar part of Morgan's body, with other circumstances which we have not now room to detail, led to a unanimous verdict from three and twenty jurymen, that this body was no other than Morgan's. [It may be observed that no mark of violence is visible on it;—and this circumstance, falsifying as it does what was at first so confidently stated respecting Morgan's death, should not only teach caution in believing, but charity for those who do not believe at first sight every tale (however specious) it may suit other's interests to frame.—N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

BANKRUPTCY.—The editor of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal, a paper published at Providence, expresses a hope that the Legislature of R. Island, now in session, will pass a just and equitable system of insolvency, which, as far as practicable, will protect the creditor from fraud, require the debtor to give up his property for the benefit of all his creditors, and at the same time afford protection to the honest but unfortunate debtor from the oppression of any disposed to undue severity. In a trading community like ours, such a law is highly important, as it regards society as well as individuals. If a man has been unfortunate, and is willing to surrender all his property to his creditors, why should he not be at liberty freely to pursue some honest business to enable him to support his family, and not be a drone in society? Misfortune is not a crime. Why then treat a poor man like a criminal? And why let it be in his power to favor one creditor more than another? Let the law be as severe as possible, requiring the insolvent to give up all his property—and let heavy penalties, as well as disgrace, if it is necessary, be laid upon him for dishonesty and fraud.—But let the honest poor man receive the treatment humanity dictates; and let him be put in a condition to obtain, by industry and labor, a support for his family.

But there is a strange doctrine prevailing, that as Congress have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, and no State is allowed to pass laws impairing contracts, therefore all State insolvent laws are unconstitutional. This, we believe, is a modern construction of a federal constitution.—Congress may neglect to pass a bankrupt law, for ages; and the people can never have the benefit of one, because the State majority is not competent to do it. Is such the real meaning of the consti-

tution? And cannot the separate States grant relief? Such is said to be the doctrine of some great legal characters. But it is of minor importance who support the doctrine. It is of higher consequence to ascertain if it be correct.

Boston Gazette.

STEAM MANUFACTORY.—A manufactory of Britannia Ware, operated by steam, and owned by Messrs. Babbitt, Crossman, & Co. has been in operation in part for a few weeks, in this village. Among the articles manufactured, are Coffee pots and Tea pots, which, of the kind, are equal to any of foreign manufacture. Other articles of this kind of ware, have been manufactured, and will be in still greater variety manufactured at this establishment.

The building of the manufactory, is of brick, two stories high, 50 by 30 feet with an L. projection 30 by 20 feet.—The engine is of six horse power, and will be sufficient it is supposed to carry as much machinery as will fill the building; at present it is but partly filled, and is hardly yet fairly in operation. The engine requires the consumption of but two feet of pine wood daily. This, we believe, the second or third establishment for the manufacture of this kind of ware in the country; and it is the first manufactory of any kind which has been attempted to be operated by Steam in this vicinity. We are glad to learn that there is a fair prospect that the enterprise of the proprietors will be rewarded with success.—T. Reporter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—Capt. John Allen, of this town, master of the schr. Prince & Groves, with his crew, captured on the 13th of Sept. last, a marine animal of an uncommon description, in the following manner. While the above vessel was lying in Schoodic river, a little above Lubec, the crew observed a strange creature swimming about in the river, having come over the bar at high tide, and unable to return on account of the shallow depth of water when the tide fell. They immediately manned their long boat, and went in pursuit of the animal, armed with muskets, axes, and a harpoon. They soon came near enough to throw a harpoon into him, when he proceeded with great velocity to the shore, forcing himself so far upon land, that he could not return. They then commenced a discharge of musketry, and after firing forty balls into him, found that he was dead. They towed him to Lubec, where his skin was taken off and stuffed, and 8 lbs. of oil taken from his liver. We have not been able to obtain a particular description of the fish, but Capt. Allen writes that "he was 28 feet in length, and 16 feet 6 inches round at the largest part of its body—that he had got no name for it—and that 500 people had been to see it." He is coming to the westward with his prize for exhibition, and expects to be in Salem in about a fortnight. The master of a vessel arrived here a day or two since from Lubec has brought a specimen of a sort of man which encircles the neck of this strange fish. It consists of stiff sharp pointed bristles about 4 inches long, resembling polished wire.

Salem Register.

QUICKSILVER MINE IN BOSTON.—On Friday last, some workmen, while digging a cellar, No. 29, Prince-street, came to a stratum of hard clay and stone. In removing this soil, they observed it was impregnated with small shining particles, and upon examination, found they had struck upon a mine of Quicksilver—*argentum vivum*, or what is called "mercury," by the chymists. The globules were numerous, and appeared to be lodged mostly in lumps of the earth. They varied in size from that of a bean to that of the head of a pin, and were perfectly pure and fluid. The novelty of the discovery attracted numbers to the spot, and many specimens of the mineral have been taken away by the chymists and others for analysis. The land is owned by Mr. Leader Dam; and, if the mine extends any considerable depth will be of immense value.

The recent elections go to confirm the calculations we have before published, of the probable result of the next election for President of the U. States. The closest calculation that has yet been made by other than Jacksonians, (who appear resolved on deceiving themselves and their coworkers as signally as they did in calculating on Mr. Crawford's election in 1824,) will give Mr. Adams one hundred and thirty seven electoral votes. And this without counting on a single vote from either of the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, or Mississippi. The probability is stronger that Mr. Adams' majority will be increased by the vote of Pennsylvania, than that it will come short of the number above stated.

Independent Chronicle.

The Barnstable County House was destroyed by fire a few days since, and with it the valuable Records of the Probate Office, Registry of Deeds, and Papers of the Clerk of the Courts, with only the exception of one book of the Probate papers.

The Spanish brig Amigos, which was reported to have been sunk at sea, parted her cable and rode out the gale—she is supposed to be a slave trader.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1827.

THE PRESIDENCY.—We do not advert to this subject so often as many of our editorial brethren—not because we are, by any means, indifferent to it, or because our attachment to the present Administration is in any degree abated. As our judgment in favor of President Adams was not hastily formed, it will not easily be changed. The empty, heartless warnings, the bitter sarcasms, the fascinating solicitations of ambitious men, will never shake a faith that is bottomed on experience.

The reason, and the only reason, therefore, why we do not devote more of our columns to this subject, is, that we believe our Subscribers, and most of those who live within the influence of our paper, are of the same faith with ourselves on this question. We think we do not speak without book, when we say that Oxford, republican Oxford, is, and will continue to be strong, almost unanimously so, in favor of Mr. Adams. We of course, in this remark, except a few individuals who are notoriously for Gen. Jackson, and who will exert all their influence in his favor; but they constitute an exception merely, and will not essentially vary the truth of our general remark.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont assembled on the 11th ultimo. It is, as usual Republican in all its branches, and as matter of course unanimous, or nearly so, in favor of the present National Administration.—At the opening of the session, Governor Butler delivered a very sensible speech. We copy his remarks in reference to the National Administration. They are contained in the following extract.

"The unbending integrity, the wisdom and prudence, of the administration of the general government, as it richly merits, so it will receive the approbation of a sagacious, enlightened, and virtuous community. Every year furnishes additional evidence of the wisdom manifested in the last presidential election. The wise and prudent course pursued by our government, for twenty four years previous to that auspicious event, has been faithfully observed, by those now at the head of the government. The American system must, and will be supported; or the retrograde march of our country will soon commence."

Reports of the debates of Congress.—Gen. Green, Editor of the United States Telegraph, proposes to publish the debates in the next Congress as will be perceived below. Any gentleman wishing to subscribe by sending or leaving his name with us shall be supplied.

"We have received several letters inquiring whether we intend to report the debates of the next Congress; and are gratified to inform our numerous readers, that we have made arrangements for that purpose.

It is also our intention, if we meet with sufficient encouragement, to publish a register of Congressional Debates. The price five dollars, for a volume, bound in boards, to contain about 800 pages.

Our subscribers are respectfully solicited to act as agents for this work; and to every one, who obtains five good subscribers, the first volume will be presented gratis."

VIRGINIA.—The state of Virginia seems to be alive to the great interests of Republicanism, and present indications show a powerful party determined to support those great and salutary political principles, which have brought our nation to its present high standing; against the innovations of ambition.—Strong as we have heretofore considered Jackson to be in this State, we now consider it by no means certain that he will obtain its vote. On the contrary, if we were to judge from the natural effect of talents, integrity and activity, like those opposed to him, we should consider it fair to presume that it will be against him. Every mail brings information of meetings, in Virginia, well attended by men of the first respectability, having for their object the sustaining of Mr. Adams, in those measures which characterize his administration.

On Tuesday the 8th of January next, a convention of Delegates is to be held in the City of Richmond for the purpose of agreeing on an Electoral Ticket opposed to General Jackson. An excellent spirit pervades all the preparatory meetings and they are very numerous. For the information of our readers we copy the following account of the deliberations of one of these primary assemblies:

[FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

LEESBURG, Oct. 9.
Yesterday being the day appointed by public notice, for the meeting of the citizens of Loudoun opposed to the election of General Jackson, and favorable to the cause of civil Government, a large and respectable portion of the People of the county assembled at the Court House. Although the weather was very inclement, there was a considerable turnout of the friends of the Administration.

Col. Wm. Ellzey was appointed Chair-

man, and Col. SAML. EDWARDS Secretary. Col. Ellzey having stated the object of the meeting, R. H. HENDERSON, Esq. after some remarks, offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, the election of Chief Magistrate of the United States is a right inestimable value to the People; and whereas the mode in which it has been exercised, for many years past, in the State of Virginia, by the machinery of an electoral ticket, formed by the members of the Legislature, however admissible when sanctioned by the great body of the People, is essentially unjust under their present unequal representation in that body; and whereas it is apparent to the members of this meeting, that their fellow-citizens throughout the State are disposed to vindicate their sovereign rights by a recurrence to first principles upon this great and momentous question.—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to send Delegates to the city of Richmond, on the second Tuesday of January next, to meet such Delegates as may be deputed from other parts of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of devising a proper and effectual plan for calling forth the real sentiments of the People on the subject of the approaching Presidential Election.

2d. As the opinion of this meeting, That no just cause of complaint exist against the Administration of the General Government, since the election of the present Chief Magistrate, whose claims to our confidence are founded upon a long course of public service, his distinguished talents, and faithful devotion to the public good, and whose policy of Government is based upon the best precedents of those who have gone before him.

3d. As the opinion of this meeting, That an opposition to the public servants chosen to administer the Government, founded upon mere personal considerations, is wrong in principle, dangerous in practice, and ought to be discontinued by all impartial and dispassionate men.

4th. That while we duly appreciate the Military Services of General Andrew Jackson, we are deeply impressed with the conviction, that neither his political experience, the temper which he has heretofore manifested while clothed with authority, his acquisitions, nor his views as to the sanctity of Constitutional Law, fit him for the elevated and responsible station of President of the United States: And we must enter our protest against the doctrine, that the Presidency of these United States, holding in trust the interests and happiness of so many millions of People, shall be awarded to any candidate as a reward for mere Military services, or upon any other principle than that of his superior qualifications for the discharge of its high and arduous duties—the only ground upon which a patriot should claim the distinction, or a wise People should confer it.

5th. That we spurn the dictation of those who, affecting to treat the people of Virginia as vassals transferable at their pleasure, bid us to sustain, in 1823, the man whom, in 1824, they openly and unequivocally denounced to us.

6th. That six delegates be appointed in behalf of the members of this meeting, to attend the contemplated convention to be held in the city of Richmond on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, for framing an Electoral Ticket to be submitted to the People of the State; any two, or more, of whom shall be competent to act; and that the Delegation shall be composed of the following persons:

Col. Wm. Ellzey, James McIlhenny, Cuthbert Powell, John Janney, Samuel Dawson, Richard H. Lee.

7th. That the Chairman do name a Committee of Correspondence, to consist of six members, whose duty it shall be to communicate with other parts of the State, touching the subject of our present deliberations.

And, in conformity with this resolution, the following persons were appointed by the chair:

Rich. H. Henderson, Stacey Taylor, Cuthbert Powell, Burr W. Harrison, John White, H. B. Powell.

The meeting then adjourned. You will perceive from the names of those placed on the list of the Delegation, and on the Committee of Correspondence, the worth and talent that are arrayed against Gen. Jackson's pretensions in this part of the State. You may rest assured that the Administration has three supporters, to Jackson's one, in Loudoun; and I shall be much mistaken if the vote of Virginia does not surprise the Combination, when the day of trial arrives.

Joseph Howard, Jr. Esq. of Limerick, has been appointed County Attorney for York County, vice Rufus McIntire, Esq. elected to Congress; Col. Edward Williams is appointed agent to superintend the expenditure of the appropriation of five hundred dollars under the Act establishing a permanent seat of Government. The Executive Council adjourned to meet on Thursday the 6th day of December next.

CROMBIE BLENDER.—According to the Christian Almanack, for 1828, just published, the Moon will not rise from Jan. 15, till April 29.—N. H. Journal.

NEW PAPER first number State Gazette, Augusta, Keographical and spectable. I of the "gen what secret a publisher, m that unless h stantial, his p most encoura nated in a reg able associat the American Gazette, are, valuable new disappointed State Gazette ophemeral Jc vive the effe we are not m man of "sor grief." It is were called t the Columbia published by h May his prese ble to himse establishment.

ST. GEN.

Having rev seen Regiment do, Hancock, Oxford, the C abled to spea proof that Ma don or neglec of which the l try was achiev

In most of the much boas the regular tre overcome by M Militia has m of freemen's s created the U Filial piety and the efforts to lishment. But the Militia, wh sections and ju monly comman to be sustained. republic. The beware of arm sor it is much The militiaman "I hold the disp ors and milita civil vote much ket which I bea

The Militia i and posts, and —but its desti the endangered and to guard, where and alw Jence, the right you rather rel camp? If so, do proposed: debu lings, by accepti corps; and you sequences of dis If the common the object, the c severe in their spirit and the they can make st helpless, and ex timid and effemin empts. For the "Militia of Main By the Comm SAMUEL CO

Expenses of P appropriations f President's Hou ing the different been as follows: Mr. Jefferson's Mr. Madison's Mr. Monroe's Mr. Adams' These statemen the official recor mbering.

Some conceive was ineligible af lessen that alar mering which is p probably are mist remove one cand likely to succeed erably well. Bec all men of exper in history, all Stat ter to be conten than to make chan the Electors on ne would increase t though there may men, there are fe national view.—T nearly every Stat didate, which it m republican modera with a factious ze tion might be equa the bosom of inju applied to every o

To the Citizens of H. Hill, of said cou last, of my own fre come forward and murdering a man th formation was Willi animation, I plead ined before Esq. C by them taken to th

WARDS Secretary
stated the object
of the object
offered the follow-
ing were adopted:
Chief Ma-
d States is a right
the People; and
which it has been
years past, in the
the machinery of
formed by the mem-
bers, however admis-
sion by the great body
tially unjust under
representation in
as it is apparent
this meeting, that
throughout the
to vindicate their
recurrence to first
rent and momen-
tore,
in the opinion of
dient to send Dela-
Richmond, on the
January next, to
s may be deputed
Commonwealth,
ising a proper and
forth the real
le on the subject
idential Election.
of this meeting,
complaint exist-
on of the Gener-
the election of the
te, whose claims
ounded upon a
service, his dis-
faithful devotion
whose policy of
upon the best pre-
have gone before
of this meeting,
the public ser-
ter the Govern-
personal con-
principle, dan-
ought to be dis-
parit and dis-
duly appreciate
General Andrew
impressed with
her his political
r which he has
while clothed
quirements, nor
ity of Constitu-
the elevated and
President of the
must enter our
ctrine, that the
ted States, hold-
s and happiness
People, shall be
as a reward
or, upon any
of his superior
discharge of its
ties—the only
patriot should
a wise People
be dictation of
reat the people
ferable at their
in, 1823, the
ey openly and
to us.
s be appointed
s of this meet-
aplated conven-
y of Richmond
ay of January
ctorial Ticket
People of the
of whom shall
that the Dela-
of the follow-
es McIlhenny,
Janney,
ard H. Lee.
an do name a
lence, to con-
e duty it shall
other parts of
subject of our
h this resolu-
were appoint-
cey Taylor,
r W. Harrison,
B. Powell.
rned.
the names of
the Delegation
of Correspon-
dent that are
son's preten-
State. You
Administra-
to Jackson's
all be much
inia does not
when the day
of Limerick.
Attorney for
McIntire, Esq.
Edward Wil-
superintendent
of the Act
of Govern-
council adjourn-
6th day of
rding to the
28, just pub-
ished from Jan-
nary.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Maine Patriot and State Gazette*, a new paper published in Augusta, Kennebec County. Its typographical and editorial appearance is respectable. It professes to be of the race of the "genuines." We do not know what secret assurances Mr. Dickman, the publisher, may have; but sure we are, that unless he has some, that are substantial, his prospects cannot be of the most encouraging character. He is situated in a region where he will find very able associates, the *Kennebec Journal*, the *American Advocate* and the *Hallowell Gazette*, are, certainly, among our most valuable newspapers.—We shall not be disappointed if the *Maine Patriot and State Gazette* should prove one of those ephemeral Journals, which cannot survive the effervescence of the day. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Dickman is a man of "sorrow and acquainted with grief." It is but a short time since we were called to mourn over the grave of the *Columbian Star*, a Crawford paper published by him in Alfred, York County. May his present labors be more profitable to himself and the public, than in that establishment.

STATE OF MAINE.
GENERAL ORDER.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
Portland, Oct. 22, 1827.
Having reviewed and inspected four-
teen Regiments in the Counties of Wal-
do, Hancock, Penobscot, Somerset and
Oxford, the Commander in Chief is en-
abled to speak of their appearance as
proof that Maine is not disposed to aban-
don or neglect an institution by means
of which the Independence of this coun-
try was achieved.

In most of the struggles for Liberty,
the much boasted skill and steadiness of
the regular troops of despots have been
overcome by Militia. It is because the
Militia has marched with the munitions
of freemen's souls. They, under God,
created the United States of America.
Filial piety and patriotism cry out against
the efforts to break down their estab-
lishment. But it is not solely because
the Militia, when inspired by honest af-
fections and just sentiments, may com-
monly command victory, that it ought
to be sustained. It is a vital organ of a
republic. The invader and usurper will
beware of armed men. To the aggres-
sor it is much to say, "I am armed."
The militiaman can also not only say,
"I hold the dispensation of military hon-
ors and military power," but "I have a
civil vote much weightier from the mus-
ket which I bear."

The Militia is not the force of camps
and posts, and perhaps not of discipline
—but its destination is both to defend
the endangered frontier by its best means
and to guard, more especially, every
where and always, against every vio-
lence, the rights of the citizen. Will
you rather rely on the soldier of the
camp? If so, do as your enemies have
proposed: debase yourselves to hire-
lings, by accepting pay; form a select
corps: and you will soon learn the con-
sequences of discipline by such means.
If the common safety and welfare be
the object, the citizen soldiers will per-
severe in their exertions. With the
spirit and the cause of their fathers,
they can make standing armies tremble;
they can humble the proud, protect the
helpless, and exalt the lowly. Let the
timid and effeminate be dishonorable ex-
empts. For the rest the watch-word is
"Militia of Maine, march forward."
By the Commander in Chief,
SAMUEL CONY, Adjutant General.

Expenses of President's House.—The
appropriations for furniture for the
President's House, at Washington, dur-
ing the different administrations, have
been as follows:
Mr. Jefferson's \$39,000
Mr. Madison's 25,000
Mr. Monroe's 30,000
Mr. Adams's only 6,000
These statements are gathered from
the official records, and are worth re-
membering.
N. H. Journal.

Some conceive that, if the President
was ineligible after one term, it would
lessen that alarming course of election-
eering which is practised. In this they
probably are mistaken. It would only
remove one candidate—the one most
likely to succeed if he had governed tol-
erably well. Because, it is presumed,
all men of experience, all conversant
in history, all Statesmen, know it is bet-
ter to be contented with the tolerable
than to make changes. It would throw
the Electors on new candidates, and this
would increase the confusion; for,
though there may be many qualified
men, there are few prominent ones in a
national view.—The probability is that
nearly every State would have its can-
didate, which it might not support with
republican moderation and candor, but
with a factious zeal; and every elec-
tion might be equal to a revolution, and
the bosom of injustice and caprice be
applied to every office.—*B. Palladium.*

To the Citizens of Erie County.—I, R.
H. Hill, of said county, did, on Tuesday
last, of my own free and voluntary will,
come forward and confess the crime of
murdering a man that I supposed by in-
formation was William Morgan. On ex-
amination, I plead guilty. I was exam-
ined before Esq. Case and Bivins, and
by them taken to this place on Monday

following, and a cross examination took
place, and I was committed to the goal
of said county for further examination.
Several gentlemen have called and ques-
tioned me, and it was not my wish or
intention to criminate any one but my-
self. For that reason I have answered
the question—some correctly and some
I have not. You dispute the truth of
my assertions in respect to the horrid
deed I have committed. I wish to be
punished by the laws of God and my
country which I have broken, and atone
for the crime I have done. I am not
alone in the horrid transaction. The
stings of a guilty conscience, a hand
stained with the innocent blood of one
that I saw only once, has stared me in
the face continually. My confederates
and I did take the most solemn oaths that
we should not betray each other, and
in case that one of us should be arrested,
suffer the penalty of the law in silence.
Such is my situation, and for pity's sake
spare me the thoughts of breaking the
oaths at present. I wish not to be ex-
amined any more, until it is at a higher
court, where I shall plead guilty, and
shall expect to die the ignominious death
of the gallows for my bloody deeds, and
may the Lord have mercy on my soul.
Such will be my dying words—farewell.
The prospect that is before me is dark
and gloomy, when I consider how short
is the time and I be summoned to the
tribunal of a just and angry God. Pity
the unhappy and miserable sinner, R. H.
Hill, who begs your forgiveness in the
arms of death. Take warning in me,
and shun the paths of vice and sorrow,
and remember the Creator in the days
of thy youth. I should suppose that
who came as I have done, and confessed
the crime of murder, would need no more
evidence than his own confession. But
I have come to satisfy that law which I
have broken. When I left York, (Liv-
ingston county) I was accompanied all
the first travelling through a country
unknown to me, and in the night, and
not making any inquiries, stopping once
in a while, and not leaving the carriage
—during the night taking in sometimes
a person whom I knew not, and others
getting out, I could not give a correct
account of the country. In my cross ex-
aminations, I have endeavored not to
give correct answers, so as to not be-
tray others who were my associates.—
When I have had my trial, I will then
declare, as I should think it my duty.
But at the present, I wish to remain as
I am. The gentleman who have called
and questioned me will judge of this,
and think what can be my object but
to satisfy the law and gospel. As to any
thing more, I wish to have it postponed
until I have my trial in the county to
which it belongs. To the civil officers
of Erie county.
R. H. HILL.
Buffalo, Oct. 17th, 1827.

In the pockets of the person lately
found drowned at the mouth of Oak
Orchard Creek (which has passed for
that of Wm. Morgan) were four relig-
ious tracts, printed in London, and a
scrap of paper on which was written,
"September 24, 1828—Mr. James Web-
ster." [Some accounts say the date was
1826, instead of 1828.] There is a story
in circulation at the west, that previ-
ous to the last examination, the body
had been identified by a woman from
Canada, recently from Ireland, as her
husband, who had been drowned with
several others about five weeks before.
The matter should be again and thor-
oughly investigated.—*Albany Adv.*

MARRIED.
In this village, on Sunday Evening last, by
Asa Barton, Esq. Mr. Elliot Smith to Miss
Sarah Barton.
In Easton, Pa., Mr. Abraham Kind to Miss
Susan Queer.
'Is it strange that a female, when wed to her
kind,
Should cease to be Queer and become truly
Kind,
Since queerness is not the best trait in a wife,
While kindness subdues half the evils of life?'

DIED.
In Hebron, Calab, son of Mr. David Bick-
nell, aged 14 years.—He was killed by a tree
falling upon him.
In Otisfield, a son of Mr. Perkins, aged 7
years, was instantly killed, by a cart being
backed and crushing him against the house.

Asa Barton, Agent,
HAS received for sale, Camblets;
H. Sattinets; Green, Red, Yellow,
and White Flannels; Paddings; good
Buckram; the best of Sewing Silks and
Twist; Bombazetts; Caroline Plaids;
25 cents per yard; American Calicoes;
Ginghams; Sheetings; Shirtings, &c.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!!
Nov. 1.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sin-
gle, the *MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC*, for
the year of our Lord 1828.
[Traders supplied on liberal terms.
Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq.,
Maj. John Dennett, Messrs. Morse & Hall,
Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Har-
low, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq.
Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox
and Jeremiah Mitchell, Norway.

SALE AT AUCTION.
ON Tuesday the thirteenth day of Novem-
ber inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon
at the store of CAPT. ALFRED ANDREWS, in
Paris, SIX LIKELY COWS and ONE
YOKE of two years old STEERS—terms at
sale.
Paris, Oct. 30. 27

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform
the public that he is authorized to sell
ELIZABETH SKINNER'S patent Mantles and Fen-
ders, in the towns in the County of Oxford
in the State of Maine, that are North and
East of Sweden in said County. The above
mantles are a good improvement to assist the
draught of smoke; and it has been suffi-
ciently tested by good authority, that a room may
be heated and kept in the same temperature
of warmth with one of these mantles, with
two thirds of the fuel that it would take to
heat and keep it warm, with the usual made
fire place. Any person in any of the above
towns wishing to try the said improvement, are
invited to call on the subscriber in Norway,
where they can be supplied with the above
mantles on reasonable terms. The subscriber
is well aware that the public in general will
raise objections against patents and improve-
ments in general; but I would say to the can-
did and impartial public, that if they will take
the trouble to make inquiry of those who
have used them, that their objections would
be done away. I think as there are a num-
ber in use in the Southwest part of the coun-
ty, and have given general satisfaction to the
purchaser; he therefore feels confident that
he may with propriety recommend them to the
public, and would invite them to try them for
themselves. **JOHN WHITMARSH.**
Norway, Nov. 3, 1827.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE
Fryeburg Addition or Plantation.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi-
dent proprietors and owners of Lands
hereinafter mentioned, in Fryeburg Addition
or Plantation, in the County of Oxford and
State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the
bills committed for collection to the under-
signed Collector of said Fryeburg Addition or
Plantation, for the year eighteen hundred and
twenty-six, it being State, County, Plantation
and School Tax, for said year A. D. 1826, in
the respective sums following, viz:

Names of persons, Non-residents known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Heirs of David Page.	4	200	200	52
Moses Day,	20	25	20	25
Elijah Knox,	4	50	50	63
Heirs of John Stevens	5	50	50	70

The said Collector will proceed according
to law, to sell at public auction to the highest
bidder, at the Store of Jona. S. Farrington, in
the said Fryeburg Addition or Plantation, on
Saturday the twenty-ninth day of December,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the
said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge
said Taxes and the necessary intervening
charges, if no person shall appear on or be-
fore that time to discharge said taxes and
charges.
JOHN GORDON, Collector of Taxes
as aforesaid.
Fryeburg Addition, Oct. 23, 1827. 175

NEW AND GRAND
SCHEME.
Maine State Lottery,
FIRST CLASS,
FOR the encouragement of Steam Navi-
gation, to be drawn immediately.
1 PRIZE OF \$5000
1 " " " \$1,000
1 " " " \$1000
1 " " " \$500
1 " " " \$500
1 " " " \$300
1 " " " \$275
13 " " " \$100
36 " " " \$25
72 " " " \$10
432 " " " \$6
And smaller prizes.
Tickets only **THREE DOLLARS**, parts
in the same proportion.
[This Scheme is one of the best that has
ever been presented to the public in this
State, and now is the time for adventurers to
secure a fortune. The subscriber has a choice
selection of the best numbers, and will be
happy to wait on his customers.
Letters enclosing cash or Prize Tick-
ets in other Lotteries, punctually attended to
the same as on personal application.
DAVID SMITH.
Norway Village, Nov. 2, 1827.

THE ARIEL,
A LITERARY GAZETTE.
THE ARIEL is published every other Sat-
urday, by R. Morris, No. 2 Carter's Al-
ley, Philadelphia, each number containing 8
quarto pages, with entirely new type, on fine
paper, at one dollar per annum, payable in ad-
vance.—The first number was embellished
with a finely engraved likeness of *Martineau*
Levi, the explorer of the Mississippi. No. 4
contains an engraved view of *Mr. Owen's*
residence at New-Harmony, Indiana.—No. 9
contains an engraved portrait of *Simon Snyder*,
late Governor of Pennsylvania.—Other
embellishments will accompany some of the
succeeding numbers. The Ariel is devoted
to literary subjects exclusively, and has met
with a success far exceeding the most san-
guine expectations of the publisher. A few
complete sets yet remain on hand, which will
be sent to any post office whither they may be
ordered, provided the subscription accompa-
nies the order. Any person who will procure
six subscribers, and remit the money, shall
receive a copy gratis for one year. All let-
ters must be post paid, to insure attention.
Address **EDMUND MORRIS, Philadelphia.**

SHERIFF'S SALE.
OXFORD, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at
Public Vendue, at the Store of EXECU-
TIONER, in Greenwood, on Friday the
Thirtieth day of November next, at one
o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equi-
ty of redemption, which *ARTEMAS FETZ* has
in and to the homestead farm on which he
now lives, in said Greenwood, the same hav-
ing been previously attached on the original
writ,—It being the same land conveyed to
James Riggs, by mortgage deed, bearing date
October 5th. Anno Domini 1822, and recorded
in the registry of deeds for said County, book
22d, Page 98, to secure the payment of three
hundred dollars and interest, from said fifth
day of October, reference to said record,
being had for a more particular description,
unless previously redeemed.
DANIEL HOLT Deputy Sheriff.
Greenwood, Oct. 25th, 1827.

FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
JEREMIAH DOW.
At No. 5, MUSSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET,
HAS just received a valuable assortment
of **BROADCLOTHS & CAS-
SIMIRES**, of different colors and qual-
ities, from 3 to 7,50 per yard.
Sattinets; Flannels; Bookings; Rose
Blankets; Camblets; Plaids; Bombazetts;
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Crapes; Silks; Pon-
gees; Norwich Crapes; Italian do.; Silk,
Cassimere and Valencia Shawls and Mantles;
Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vest-
ings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves;
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Pale-
reans; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes;
Furnitures; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens;
Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics;
Laces; Edgings and Insertings.
—ALSO—
An extensive assortment of
Domestic GOODS,
SUCH AS
Shirtings & Sheetings—
TICKINGS, YARNS,
BATTING, &c. &c.
All of which, together with most articles us-
ually kept in the dry goods line; being re-
cently purchased, will afford all those who
are in pursuit of good Goods and good bar-
gains, a choice selection and well worthy the
attention of the purchasers.
Portland, Oct. 24, 1827. 8w 174

NEW & FASHIONABLE
GOODS,
SUITABLE for the Autumn and Win-
ter season, are opening for sale by
JOSEPH HARROD.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Superior, Fine and common
BROAD CLOTHS
AND CASSIMIRES;
Swansdown; Toilettette; Silk and
Velvet Vestings; Ladies Habit and Pel-
isse Cloths; Grecian and Lions Skin Coat-
ing; Blue Flushing; Drab and Olive
Duffels; Green, Gray and fig'd Bookings;
Superior Black Merino Bombazine;
5-4 black, white and Maroon Bombazines;
Worsted Bombazine and Bombazette;
Rob Roy, Scotch, Norwich, and Tartan
Plaid; Real Goats Hair, imitation and
common Camblet; black and blue Silk
Velvet; black, white, green and brown
Tabby Velvet; superior and fine black
Levantine; black Sincshaw, Sarsnettle
and Taffeta Silk; black and colored Gros-
de Naples Silk; Slate Pongee; black,
white and scarlet
MERINO SHAWLS AND MANTLES;
Valencia; Raw Silk and Brocade
Shawls; Calicoes; Ginghams; Cam-
brics; Muslins; 3-4 and 4-4 colored Cam-
bric; 4-4 Soft dross'd Linen; black and
brown Linen; Russia Sheetting, Flannels;
Serges; Baizes and Bookings; Gentlemen
and Ladies Worsted Hose in great vari-
ety; Ladies Silk, Kid, Horse Skin and
Beaver Gloves, Gentlemen's Silk, Worst-
ed, Woolen, Beaver and Buck Skin
Gloves; black and white Pearly; Gar-
niture; Ribbons; Belt Ribbons; Brown
and Bleached Shirting and Sheetting; Col-
ton Beddicking; Ginghams; Stripes; &c.
—ALSO—
Floor and Stair Carpetings; Heart Rugs;
Carpet and Red Binding; Table Covers;
Floor Cloths; &c. Dutch Bolting Cloths,
from No. 4 to 12, at Boston prices.
Oct. 26. 183w174.

HOUSE & LAND.
FOR sale by the subscriber, a good Two-
story Dwelling HOUSE, partly finished,
with Land sufficient for a good garden. Also
a good new SAWMILL, well built, and situ-
ated on the Steep Falls, so called, where
there is a good chance for timber, and a suf-
ficiency of water for nearly the whole season.
There is likewise a good privilege for the
erection of almost any kind of machinery
which requires water power.—Also a number
of eligible house lots on each side of the
road, which are well situated, and inferior to
none in the vicinity for pleasantness of situ-
ation and goodness of soil.
The above will be sold at a cheap rate, &
the terms of payment will be such that al-
most any person can purchase it, who has any
desire for property of this kind.
For further information please inquire
of the subscriber, living on the premises.
RAILEY BODWELL.
Norway, Sept. 7, 1827. 17

Cordage, Cut Nails and
Duck.
THOMAS BROWNE—
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,
AGENT for the State of Maine, for the
sale of Patent Cordage, made by Rob-
bins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads
of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured
by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various
prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.
It is presumed that the quality, price, and
time for the above articles, will give entire
satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—1y-193*

JUST received and for sale by ASA
BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Col-
lection of Sacred Music—16th edition.
Springer's Hymns, and a general as-
sortment of Books and Stationery.
—ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new &
convenient form.
Nov. 7.
SAMUEL MOODY,
Attorney at Law,
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN LISBON.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, a new lot of OCEANO BIBLES,
with references—also 13mo and pocket BIBLES,
in common and elegant binding,
which will be sold at great discount, if called
for immediately.
Norway, Oct. 26

STATE OF MAINE.
In the year of our Lord one thousand
hundred and twenty-sev-
An Act authorizing John
maintain a dam and slip in Little
River.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Se-
House of Representatives in Legislature Assem-
bled, That John Wood of Fryeburg, in the
County of Oxford, be, and hereby is author-
ized to maintain and keep in repair a dam
now erecting, and owned by him, in and
across Little Keizer River, so called, a stream
which empties into the Saco River, in the
said town of Fryeburg, for the purpose of rais-
ing water for the more conveniently trans-
porting such logs or timber as the owner or
owners thereof may be desirous to convey
through said Little Keizer River to the Saco
River, provided the said John Wood shall
make and keep in good and constant repair,
a good and sufficient sluice-way or slip, thro'
the dam aforesaid, and open the same at all
such times as the owners of any logs or tim-
ber may require for the passage of their tim-
ber through the same, without any unreason-
able delay.
SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That, for
the purpose of indemnifying the said John
Wood for keeping said works in repair, and
constantly opening the slip when required,
he shall receive a toll of four cents per thou-
sand feet, for all logs and timber passing thro'
the same; the quantity to be estimated ac-
cording to the survey thereof. And the pow-
ers and privileges granted by this Act shall
continue and be in force for the term of twen-
ty years from the passing thereof.

STATE OF MAINE.
In SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1827.
Ordered, That John Wood cause an at-
tested copy of this aforesaid Bill, with this
Order thereon, to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in some Newspaper, printed in the
County of Oxford, the last publication to be
thirty days at least before the first day of the
first session of the next Legislature, that all
persons interested may then and there appear
and shew cause, if any they have, why the
Bill aforesaid should not become a law of the
State.
Read and passed.
Sent down for concurrence.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Pres't.
House of Representatives, Feb'y 5, 1827.
Read and concurred.
JOHN RUGLES, Speaker.
A true Copy of the Bill aforesaid and Order
thereon: Attest,
E. HORTONINSON, Secretary of the Senate.
*173

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN
Anodyne Liniment,
OR
LIQUID OPODELDOC.
THIS most excellent preparation is com-
posed of a number of the most powerful
articles which the Materia Medica affords,
several of which have never before been com-
bined in any preparation, of this kind, and is
considered, by good judges, to be decidedly
superior to any other Opoodeldoc. Externally
it will be used with great advantage for gout
and rheumatism; for Strains, Bruises and
Swellings; for Numbness, Stiffness, and
Cramp, in the Neck, Back or Limbs. Sur-
geons will find it an admirable application to
dislocated joints and Fractured Bones, both
before and after setting.
Internally it is used with the most happy
effects for Asthma for hard dry, spasmodic
coughs attended with pain in the side, for
Hooping Cough, for pains and soreness in the
stomach and sides caused by lifting or other-
wise, for suppression of the Urin, for Deafness
which has recently occurred, and for pains
and itching in the ears; a lock of cotton dip-
ped in it and put into a painful tooth, gives
immediate relief. It will be found to possess
all the virtues of the British Oil, of the white
or any other Opoodeldoc now in existence,
while its power and effects are double to that
of any of them.—Testimonies of its beneficial
effects in particular cases might be multi-
plied at pleasure, but the following respect-
able Certificates are thought to be sufficient.
CERTIFICATES.
I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that af-
ter having been troubled with a Rheumatic
Affection for some years, I was attacked with
a Gouty Rheumatism in all my limbs, to-
wards the close of the year 1824, and was at-
tended on for a number of weeks by two ex-
cellent physicians, without the least suc-
cess. My legs and thighs were so much
swelled, that I could neither stand nor sit
as big as my body, and my hands and arms
so much swelled, that I could neither hold
bed nor feed myself. While in this state,
Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment
or Liquid Opoodeldoc was recommended to
me, and I commenced the use of it in Feb.
1825—and the use of this Medicine, and a
flannel roller three weeks, entirely relieved
the pain and swelling of my limbs.—During
this time I used a bottle of White's Liquid
Opoodeldoc on one limb, without any ad-
vantage whatever. I attribute it to the benefi-
cent of God on this excellent preparation, that I
am now out of my grave. I would say to the
sufferer from Rheumatism, "go, thou and do
likewise."
Franklin, Sept. 12, 1825.
We, the subscribers, having experienced
the good effects of Johnson's American An-
odyne Liniment in relieving obstructions of
the water, do hereby give our testimony in
favor of that excellent remedy in this painful
complaint.
CHRISTIANA K. MERCER, of Sullivan.
ELIZA HOOPER, of Franklin.
SAMUEL BEAN, of Sullivan.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is
agent for the Proprietor. Also, by the Pro-
prietor at Sullivan, Me. by the principal
Apothecaries in the State, and by Wakefield,
Smith & Co. 121, Washington-street, Boston.
Nov. 23, 1826. 183wly 125

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
THE copartnership heretofore existing un-
der the firm of WATSON & WILL-
IAMS, is this day by mutual consent, disso-
ved. All persons indebted to said firm are re-
spectfully invited to make immediate pay-
ment; and it is hoped that this friendly
notice will save us the trouble of resorting to
a more efficient course in order to collect our
dues. Debts contracted at the store in Dix-
field may be settled with Mr. Williams, and
debts contracted at the Store in Livermore,
with the other partner.
DAVIS WASHBURN,
J. M. WILLIAMS.
October 3, 1827. 8w 171

WANTED, a good NEW MILCH COW
ASA BARTON.

Poetry.

[FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.]

FRIENDSHIP.

And is it so? has friendship fled?
Or has it ever dwelt below,
In hands of truth and virtue wed,
Its soothing influence to bestow?
Have love and candor taken flight
With every truth to deck the skies?
Have faith and virtue fled the light,
To roam in garbs of treacherous guise?
Or have they ever lived on earth,
Man's dreary pilgrimage to gild?
Or only had in fancy birth,
And empty dreams of fiction filled?
Sometimes methought I'd found the grot,
The halcyon shade of friendship's home,
I offered incense on the spot,
And vow'd from thence I'd never roam.
But scarcely had I trimmed the lamp
That faintly glimmer'd in the cell,
To view with caution friendship's stamp,
When off the mask untrampling fell!
Exposed to view, a traitor stood!
Deceit, with brazen front portray'd,
Walked forth in dauntless attitude,
Nor mourned the characters betrayed.
Sometimes the form of truth and love,
Sincerity and candor shown;
But when I came the test to prove,
The substance from my touch had flown.
O, Friendship! Love and truth sincere!
Your sacred presence I entreat;
Revise this deserted sphere,
And make it long your blest retreat.
A dreary waste—a wild red spot—
It is, without your hallow'd forms;
No gleams of comfort round us shoot,
Confiding bliss no bosom warms.
Then, lovely recreants? hither guide
My seeking steps to your abode;
When found, I'd rest me by your side,
But doubting, wait for rest with God.

MY IRISH HOME.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
"This is my own—my native land,"
England! thy verdant fields are green,
And sweet thy daughter's smile;
No "land of promise" brighter seen
Than thine, dear Albion Isle;
Thy air is mild, thy skies are clear,
Yet, whereso'er I roam,
One spot to me is still more dear—
My happy Irish Home!
Scotia! the fam'd Athenian land
Of mountain, flood, and fell;
Where genius, with her chosen band,
Delighted loves to dwell;
Your heath-clad hills my fear awake,
Yet dear your white waves foam,
That bear me from the "land of cakes,"
To my own Irish home!
To vine-clad plains of happy France,
Luxuriant, wild, and sweet,
The land of mirth, of song, and dance,
Of health the blest retreat;
Your brightest eyes, your sparkling wines,
Are dear to those who roam,
But blessed is the light that shines
On thee, my Irish home!
My Irish Home, my Irish Home!
I hail with ecstasy;
And when, from foreign lands I come,
Thou'rt doubly dear to me;
Contentment, comfort, blessed peace
Now gild my humble dome;
United, may they never cease,
To bless my Irish Home! W. H.

Variety.

AN OLD STORY—WORTH REPEATING. PROFESSOR OF SIGNS.

King James VI. on removing to London, was waited upon by the Spanish ambassador, a man of erudition, but who had a crotchet in his head that every country should have a Professor of signs, to teach him to understand one another. The ambassador was lamenting one day, before the king, this great disideratum throughout all Europe, when the king who was a queerish sort of a man, says to him—Why I have a Professor of signs in the northernmost college of my dominion, viz. at Aberdeen; but it is a great way off perhaps 600 miles. "Were it 10,000 leagues off I shall see him," says the ambassador, "and am determined to set out in two or three days." The king saw he had committed himself, and writes, or causes to be written, to the University of Aberdeen, stating the case, and desiring the Professors to put him off some way, or make the best of him. The ambassador arrives, is received with great solemnity; but soon began to inquire which of them had the honor to be the Professor of signs? and being told that the Professor was absent in the Highlands, and would return nobody could say when; says the ambassador, "I will wait his return, though it were 12 months."—Seeing that this would not do, and that they had to entertain him at a great expense all the while, they contrived a stratagem.—There was one Geordy, a butcher, blind of an eye, a droll fellow, with much wit and roguery about him. He is got, told the story, and instructed to be a Professor of signs; but not to speak on pain of death. Geordy undertakes it. The ambassador is now told that the Professor of signs would be at home next day, which he rejoiced greatly. Geordy is seated, regaled, and placed in a chair of state, in a room of the college, all the Professors and the ambassador being in a adjoining room. The ambassador is now shown into Geordy's room, and left to converse with him as well as he could, the whole professors waiting the issue with fear and trembling. The ambassador holds up one of his fingers to Geordy; Geordy holds up two of his. The ambassador holds up three—Geordy

clenches his fist and looks stern.—The ambassador then takes an orange from his pocket, and holds it up; Geordy takes a piece of barley cake from his pocket and holds that up. After which the ambassador bows to him, and retires to the other professors, who anxiously inquired his opinion of their brother. "He is a perfect miracle!" says the ambassador. "I would not give him for the wealth of the Indies!" "Well," say the professors, "to descend to the particulars." "Why," said the ambassador, "I first held up one finger, denoting that there was one God; he held up two, signifying that these are the Father and Son—I held up three, meaning the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; he clenched his fist, to say that these three are one. I then took out an orange, signifying the goodness of God, who gives his creatures not only the necessities, but the luxuries of life; upon which the wonderful man presented a piece of bread, showing that it was the staff of life, and preferable to every luxury."

The professors were glad that matters had turned out so well; so having got quit of the ambassador, they next got Geordy, to hear his version of the signs. "Well, Geordy, how have you come on, and what do you think of your man?" "The rascal!" says Geordy, "what did he do first, thank ye? He held up one finger, as much as to say, you have only one eye. Then I held up two meaning that my one eye was perhaps as good as both his. Then the fellow held up three of his fingers, to say there was but three eyes between us; and then I was so mad at the scoundrel, that I *steaked my neck*, and was to come a whack on the side of his head, and would have done it too, but for your sakes. Then the rascal did not stop with his provocations here, but forthwith takes out an orange, as much as to say, your poor beggarly cold country cannot produce that! I showed him a whang of a bear bannock, meaning that I did not care a farthing for him nor his trash neither, as long as I had this! But by a that's gild (concluded Geordy) I'm angry yet that I didn't thrash the hide of the scoundrel!"

THE TOLL OF AN ASS.—When the late Lord Kaimes went to Aberdeen, as a judge upon the circuits he took up his quarters at a good tavern; and being fatigued and pensive after dinner, he inquired of the landlord if there were any learned men in the neighborhood who could favor him with his company over a glass of wine. The landlord answered that the professor of mathematics lived close by; and the Lord of Sessions sent his compliments. The professor was not only eminent in science, but of various and lively conversation, though he had the defect of La Fontaine and Thompson, both great poets—that of a stupid and dull appearance, before it became enlivened by wine and company. After a respectful bow, he took his seat and looked at the fire, quite emersed in some problem he had left. Two glasses of wine were filled and drunk in complete silence. Lord Kaimes to begin the conversation, said, "I have just passed your new bridge, wholly constructed of white granite. What may have been the cost?" "Can't say," was the dry answer of the mathematician, who still looked at the fire. My lord, surprised and piqued, said, "I saw a board put up of all the tolls to be paid by carriages and animals; will you be so good as to inform me what is the toll of an ass?" The professor, as if awaking from a dream, quickly retorted—"I do not pretend to know, but when your lordship repasses, the toll gatherer cannot fail to inform you." Our learned judge starting up, and taking him by the hand, exclaimed, "You are my man!" and they began a long and animated conversation.

New Literary Gazette.

Major Schill, the celebrated Prussian cavalry officer in 1807, took from Napoleon seven beautiful Arabian horses, presented to him by the grand Seigneur. Enraged at this loss, the Emperor set a price of one hundred napoleons on Schill's head. Schill gave himself little concern about the menaces of the French Emperor, on whose head he in his turn set a price, and to show him how low he valued him, he offered but a very small sum. Napoleon, who was very fond of his horses, sent to demand them of Schill, promising to pay him four thousand crowns in gold, or whatever they might be worth. He sent a letter to him on the subject, addressed "To the Captain of the Robbers, Schill!" Schill's answer to his letter was as follows:

"Dear Brother—I am the more pleased at having taken seven of your horses, as I see by your letter, that you put so great a value upon them; but I cannot accept the four thousand crowns in gold, as I am not at all in want of money, and should I have occasion for any, I shall always find sufficient in the military chests of the French army, which I am sure of taking. If, however, instead of this, you will replace the four horses which you stole from the Brandenburg garrison at Berlin, you shall have those I have taken, without further payment. This letter to the Emperor he addressed as follows:

"To the Colonel of all the Robbers, my honorable brother, Napoleon."

A Good one.—A Professor lecturing upon heat, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humorous student present, arose from his seat and asked, "Is that the reason the days are longer in *warm* than in *cold* weather?"

ANECDOTE.—An honest old farmer, on seeing a steam-boat gliding smoothly up a small river in Maine without the aid of wind or sails, and smoke issuing from her, sent "his son Jonathan" on board to make discoveries; who, after examining, among other things, the wheel houses on the sides, the machinery in the centre, &c. returned to the shore, and was thus interrogated by the father, "Well, Jonathan, what is it?" Jonathan scratching his head replied, "Darn'd if I know what it is; but's got a saw-mill on one side, and a grist-mill on t'other, and a blacksmith's shop in the middle, and down cellar there's a tar-nashus great pot boiling all the time, like Jehu!"

CURIOUS CONTRACT.—Henry Shultz, heretofore of high standing as a merchant, in Augusta, Georgia, now confined in jail, implicated in the murder of a man of the name of Martin, in a note, dated in Edgefield Jail, S. C. announces the death of Mr. J. M. Tillman, in Florida. He says they exchanged promises, that the longest liver should pay the debts of the other, and that he will, accordingly, discharge any demands against Tillman's estate.

THE ANGLER.—A poor simple fellow was lately angling in some water belonging to a neighboring square not much famed for its urbanity, who happening to pass that way, strutted up to the poor fisherman and exclaimed, "Pray sir, do you know that you are fishing in my manor?" The other very innocently replied, "I humbly beg your pardon, sir, if I am; but upon my word, sir, I thought I was fishing in my own manor."

A BELL.—An Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, cautioned the public against trusting her in these words:—"My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

Charles Fox one day received a severe reprehension from his father, who asked him how it was possible for him to sleep, or enjoy any of the comforts of life, when he reflected on the immense sums he stood indebted? "Your Lordship need not be in the least surprised," answered Charles; "your astonishment ought to be how my creditors can sleep."

AN ANECDOTE.—At a musical country meeting, a vocal performer who was rather shabbily dressed about his under garments, being complimented on the power of his voice, vainly threw up his head and replied, "O Lord, sir, I can make any thing of it." "Can you indeed?" said a wit in the company, "why, then, I'd advise you to make yourself a pair of breeches of it."

A sprig of fashion finding himself seated at a public festival between two tradesmen, (whom he discovered to be knights of the thimble) remarked to his friend opposite, "What a pretty figure I cut between two tailors?" "You should bear in mind," replied his friend, "that they may be young beginners, and perhaps cannot afford to keep more than one goose between them."

ALLEGORIES.—Every fly and every pebble, and every flower, are tutors in the great school of nature, to instruct the mind and improve the heart. The four Elements are the four Volumes, in which all her works are written.

Human Destiny is a nut, of which life is the shell, and reputation the kernel; crack it gently, and you enjoy its whole value, entire and at once;—but, open it roughly, and ten to one you break the shell, or bruise the kernel, or reduce the whole into one useless compound.

CLOTH DRESSING, IMPROVED.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have in operation a new and IMPROVED MACHINE, for shearing Cloth—by which, it may be done in the best possible manner, and much superior to any other Machine in this State, (except one of like kind, there being only two in Maine.)—They therefore, with the greatest confidence, invite all persons who have cloth to dress, to call and examine their machine, and cloth which they have finished, and see for themselves, if it does not, on comparison, look superior to any they have before seen. They are determined to do all in their power to make their style of work, the permanency of their colors, and the terms of payment, such "that none shall go away dissatisfied." S. & A. MILLET.

Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1827. If 163

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters, a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted with the Jaundice or complaint of that kind. These Bitters are very pleasant and strong, and are highly esteemed by all such as have made trial of them.—For sale wholesale and retail.—Traders and others who purchase to sell again, can be supplied on reasonable terms. ASA BARTON

Norway, Sept. 17.

WOOL FLANNELS.

WANTED by the subscriber a large quantity of COUNTRY FLANNELS (in the raw state) Filled and Pressed Cloths, for which Goods will be given in exchange, at the lowest prices. HENRY POOR.

FRESH FALL GOODS (AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

HENRY POOR,

NO. 3, UNION ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS just received for sale, a Choice and extensive Stock of Silk, Linen, Cotton and H. Woollen GOODS, consisting in part of Prints, Patches, Levantines; Gros de Naples, colored, slate, brown, &c.; Grecian Stripes and Dresses, a beautiful and new article; Caspian Stripes, an elegant article for Dresses; Crapes, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Blues, Blacks, Olives, Drab, Claret, Oxford, Steel, Haresback and French Mixt

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

Embracing a great variety of Colors and Qualities, which are selling off exceedingly CHEAP, for Cash. Real Goat's hair CAMBLETS, Super Imitation Do. Common Camblets, at 2/6 the yard; Plaids; Bookings; Flannels; Hosiery; Gloves; Braces; Real Lion Skin Coatings; Duffels; Sattinets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings; Bleached and Sea Island Sheetings and Shirtings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Just received (of the present year's growth, and first rate quality.)

ONE TON

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

15 SACKS RUSSIA DO.

10 DO. COMMON DO.

ALL TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

N. B. Ready made TICKS and BEDS filled at short notice. Prompt and particular attention given to Orders. Buyers will not find it amiss to call before they purchase.

171

GREAT STOCK OF FALL GOODS!!!

G. C. LYFORD,

NO. 6, BOYD'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET,

HAS just received a very large assortment of Fresh Imported and Domestic Dry GOODS, purchased as low and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the State. The following GOODS are part of his Stock, viz.

Black Figured and Plain Bombazines—Plain Loco Veils—4-4 & 5-4 Bobbinet Laces for Veils—great variety real Thread, Bobbinet and Meeklin Laces and Edgings—Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins—Plain and Figured Book Muslins—Jacknet and Mull Muslins—Plain, Figured, Cord'd and Check'd Cambricks—Linen Cambricks, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs—Common Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Long Lawns—Gentlemen's White, Figured, Checked and Striped Cravats—Elegant Battist Cravats—Very Large and Fine Flax and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—Common Flax and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—black Silk Handkerchiefs—Irish Linens, all prices and qualities—6-4 7-4 8-4 and 10-4 Linen Damasks—Plaid Table Covers—Oil Cloths—Great variety Garniture, Belt, Cap and Lustrous Ribbons—black and green Italian Crapes—Black and White Press'd Crapes—Green Gauze and Gauze Veils—Elegant Habit Buttons, Frogs and Cords—Gimps and Pippings—black and slate colored Cambricks—Elegant Battist and English Gingham—silk and cotton Umbrellas—Factory Sheetings & Shirtings—Checked and Unbleached—Tickings—Checked—Ginghams—Polisse Wadding—black and brown Linens—1400 lbs good Cotton Batting at 12 1/2 cents per pound—Sewing Thread, Silks Buttons, Paddings, and Buckrams—6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 Goss's best Rose Blankets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A much larger assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres than he has ever had before, almost all new and fresh, and the greater part purchased entirely at Auction within the last fortnight, and will be sold BARGAINS!! The cloths consists of Blue, Mixt, Olive, Brown and Mixt, Fine Superfine and Extra Super BROADCLOTHS—Black, Blue, and Fancy Colored Cassimeres—Lickwiser, Elegant London Vestings—Tartanet, Valencia, Swandown, black Silk and Black Velvet Vestings.

G. C. LYFORD

Will also receive in the course of a week, ONE CASE more of first quality LADIES LEIGHORN BOLIVAR HATS—very cheap!! Portland, October 5, 1827. 8w 171

NOTICE.

DR. NATHAN A. BRADBURY RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that he has taken rooms in the House of Mr. LUTHER WHITMAN, where he may be found by those who may need his professional services. Woodstock, Oct. 23, 1827. 173

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Samuel Allen in Hebron on Monday the 12th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

60 Sheep;
1 four year old Colt;
3 three year old do.;
1 two year old do.;
1 six months do.;
37 bushels of Corn;
A one horse Wagon and Harness;
3 bbls. of old Cider;
15 do. of new do.;
The same being property of the minor heirs of the late Christopher Allen.

6 1/2% conditions of sale—all sums over \$25 six months and one year's credit, all over \$10 six months credit with good security, and all under \$10 cash.

LEVI WHITMAN, Guardian. Norway, Nov. 1, 1827. 2w 174

GOOD stout DOBSON MITTERS, at 50 cents per pair, also good DOBSON GLOVES for sale by.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Oct. 29.

WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at the G. C. Lyford Bookstore. May 1.

LADIES AND MISSES' SCHOOL.

Miss JONES proposes opening a School at Norway Village, for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses in the following branches of Education, viz.: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Orthography, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Maps, Ancient and Modern History, Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, and Astronomy; (together with fine Needle-work, Lace-work, Embroidery, Projecting Maps, and Painting. Terms for the different branches, from \$2 to \$25 cts. School to commence the 12th of November next. A subscription paper is left at the Store of Mr. Jere. Mitchell. Norway, October 12, 1827. 3w 172

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2 00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 cts. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

VOL. IV.]

MORAL A

FROM THE P

"If moral charity The Almighty's almscribe above his The widow's shi

It was in the evening, that a returned from a land, found him most quiet and Bristol. Busted the sober thought—duce—musing of friends, the dea crouds he knew, he found himself one in a procession, ly, discharging the requires of his the event, the str to be carried forth and it was not till unadorned building one of the bench along the wall, th that he was with the witness of a

To a mind sate pageantry of the and interesting; recollection of so the soul made th a kind of mental on the placid face him—"Oh! had again, what a diffi be." He closed h ety two and two, centre, and seate per end of the bu namented dol com mians of their la solemnly borne u placed in full vie One of the societ a brief request for dit of the crowde stantly and stric There could ha touching than the like stillness whic out the building, a ducing than the sim tacle which it pr

Ranged round t had been so sudd change the illusion alities of eternity, been the partaker vilages and his fait seen, in unaffected courage, his adl example guided. service of our chu notes of the swell ing on the ear— were heard of titl who are then alik and censure—but inexpressibly affe which pervaded the deep, so unbrok the clock was dis that the ear was fied sob, which h from those feelin control.

A female friend dressed the multitu but suppose that cu a considerable por Still, even these useful lesson—mig pvement from the thoughtless might instruction, the mos dictates of truth." our energetic, yet the beauty and nob life, and with a br benevolence of the deed with the view of the li of an ostentatious closed her pithy ad The most fastidic dwell with admirat action of the speak ed with delight to voice which spok while the earnest manner, in which ally betrayed her, unusually animated tenance, where ev calm and tranquil. procession moved grave. Yet, even the their brother was narrow dwelling, no lent sorrow distur scene. Religion ha ingz hue to all ar ed sadness was the community, us took the "last long expression of vain excluded from tho ces, which no anxie